S-1441.2		
O-1441.7		

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5226

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State of Washington 60th Legislature 2007 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Government Operations & Elections (originally sponsored by Senators Oemig, Fairley, Rockefeller, Kohl-Welles and Kline; by request of Governor Gregoire)

READ FIRST TIME 02/05/07.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to funding of judicial election campaign expenses;
- 2 amending RCW 42.52.180, 42.17.020, 42.17.128, 42.17.130, and 42.17.640;
- 3 adding new sections to chapter 42.17 RCW; creating new sections;
- 4 prescribing penalties; and providing an expiration date.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** INTENT. This act, the judicial independence
- 7 act, introduces a voluntary pilot campaign funding system for appellate
- 8 judicial positions that is intended to reduce the impact of special
- 9 interests in judicial campaigns.
- 10 NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. This act may be known and cited as the
- 11 judicial independence act.
- 12 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** EXPLORATORY FUNDS. (1) A potential
- 13 candidate for the supreme court or the court of appeals who is
- 14 interested in participating in the judicial independence act program
- 15 and receiving public financing for his or her election campaign may
- 16 raise exploratory funds during the exploratory period beginning one

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hundred twenty days before the date when filing for the office is first permitted and ending at the close of the regular filing period for the office.

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- (2) Exploratory fund contributions may not exceed one hundred dollars per donor.
- (3) The total amount of exploratory funds is limited to twenty thousand dollars for candidates for the supreme court and ten thousand dollars for candidates for the court of appeals.
- 9 (4) A candidate interested in participating in the judicial 10 independence act program and receiving public financing for his or her 11 election campaign may only accept exploratory funds from individuals. 12 A candidate may not accept any funds from political committees, unions, 13 corporations, business entities, or other organizations during the 14 period that exploratory funds are being raised.
 - (5) A candidate may contribute up to five thousand dollars in exploratory funds from his or her personal funds, and immediate family members may contribute up to an aggregate total of five thousand dollars in exploratory funds without violating this section.
- 19 (6) The commission shall adopt rules concerning reporting and 20 auditing of contributions under this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. QUALIFYING CONTRIBUTIONS. (1) In order to qualify for participation in the judicial independence act program candidates must raise qualifying contributions in the following amounts:
- 25 (a) For candidates for the supreme court: At least ten thousand dollars and not more than fifty thousand dollars;
- 27 (b) For candidates for the court of appeals: At least two thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars.
 - (2) A qualifying contribution must:
- 30 (a) Be in an amount of at least ten dollars and not more than one 31 hundred dollars;
- 32 (b) Be from an individual registered to vote in the state of 33 Washington. No qualifying contributions may be from political 34 committees, unions, corporations, business entities, or other 35 organizations;
- 36 (c) Be identified as a qualifying contribution;

- 1 (d) Be in the form of a check or paid with a credit or debit card 2 that matches the name and address of the registered voter who is 3 contributing to the candidate.
 - (3) For candidates for the supreme court, qualifying contributions must come from at least five hundred contributors, and for candidates for the court of appeals, qualifying contributions must come from at least one hundred contributors.
 - (4) The commission shall determine whether or not sufficient qualifying contributions have been received to qualify for participation in the judicial independence act program.
- 11 (5) Potential candidates must raise qualifying contributions in the 12 period beginning one hundred twenty days before the date when filing 13 for the office is first permitted and ending sixty days prior to the 14 primary election.
- 15 (6) The commission shall adopt rules concerning reporting and 16 auditing of contributions under this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE ACT PLEDGE. (1) A participating candidate may choose to sign the judicial independence act pledge.
 - (2) The judicial independence act pledge reads as follows:
- "I (name of participating candidate) agree to:

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- 1. Identify in all campaign communications that I am a judicial independence act candidate;
 - 2. Not use judicial independence act funds for disparaging or disrespectful communications;
 - 3. Publicly request that no independent expenditures be made favoring my campaign or opposing any other candidates in the race;
 - 4. Participate in at least one public judicial forum; and
- 5. If I withdraw from the program, identify in all campaign communications that I have so withdrawn."
- 31 (3) Signing the judicial independence act is voluntary. Not 32 signing the pledge will in no way impact a candidate's eligibility to 33 participate in the program.
- 34 (4) Nothing in this section prevents a nonparticipating candidate 35 from agreeing to abide by the judicial independence act pledge.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. PARTICIPATION IN THE JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE
ACT. (1) The commission shall determine whether or not a candidate is
qualified to participate in the judicial independence act program and
receive public financing for his or her election campaign.

- (2) In order for a candidate to qualify to participate in the judicial independence act program and receive public financing for his or her election campaign, the commission must determine that the candidate received only exploratory funds under section 3 of this act and qualifying contributions under section 4 of this act, and did not receive any other contributions.
- (3) Once a candidate has qualified to participate in the judicial independence act program, that candidate may not raise or receive any additional funds, other than funds authorized by this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. PUBLIC FINANCING. (1)(a) Participating supreme court candidates in a contested primary shall receive a primary disbursement of sixty times the candidate filing fee.
 - (b) Participating court of appeals candidates do not receive a primary disbursement, except that a participating court of appeals candidate in a contested primary or general election with only two candidates in the primary shall receive a primary disbursement of eight times the candidate filing fee.
 - (2)(a) Participating supreme court candidates in a contested general election shall receive a general election disbursement of sixty times the candidate filing fee.
 - (b) Participating court of appeals candidates in a contested general election shall receive a general election disbursement of eight times the candidate filing fee.
 - (3)(a) Participating candidates in contested elections may be eligible for matching funds.
 - (b) In a contested primary, if the opponent of a participating candidate expends in excess of the participating candidate's maximum allowable expenditures, the participating candidate is eligible for matching funds in the amount of that excess expenditure.
 - (c) In a contested general election, if the opponent of a participating candidate expends in excess of the participating candidate's maximum allowable expenditures, the participating candidate

1 is eligible for matching funds in the amount of that excess 2 expenditure.

- (d) A participating candidate's maximum allowable expenditures are the sum of the maximum the candidate is authorized to raise in exploratory and qualifying contributions, plus any public funds for which the candidate is eligible.
- (4) The total available for matching funds for the primary and general election is as follows:
- (a) Supreme court: Four hundred eighty times the candidate filing fee; and
 - (b) Court of appeals: Forty times the candidate filing fee.
- (5) Participating candidates may determine when to access available matching fees, either for the primary or the general election. If a participating candidate is eligible for matching funds in a contested primary, chooses not to use them, and then moves forward to an uncontested general election, that candidate can no longer access those matching funds.
- (6) Independent expenditures or electioneering communications that support an opponent to a participating candidate or oppose a participating candidate may be counted as expenditures by the opponent for the purpose of determining whether a participant is eligible for matching funds. The commission shall review independent expenditures or electioneering communications at the request of the participating candidate to determine if matching funds should be released.
- (7)(a) In addition to reporting as otherwise required by this chapter or Title 390 WAC, a nonparticipating candidate who has a publicly financed opponent shall report total expenditures to the commission electronically within twenty-four hours of the date his or her total amount of expenditures first exceeds eighty percent of the maximum amount permitted for publicly financed candidates under sections 3 and 4 of this act and subsection (1) or (2) of this section. Thereafter, a nonparticipating candidate shall report total expenditures to the commission electronically within twenty-four hours of the date his or her expenditures equal five thousand dollars or more since the initial or previous report of total expenditures was filed.
- (b) For purposes of calculating matching funds under this act, independent expenditures or electioneering communications with a fair market value of one thousand dollars or more that support a candidate

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or oppose a participating candidate must be reported by the sponsor or person making the expenditure. This report must be filed with the commission electronically within twenty-four hours of the date the advertising or activity is first ordered. All other reporting provisions for independent expenditures and electioneering communications in this chapter are applicable.

- (c) The commission may adopt rules implementing the provisions of this section, including rules that determine whether filing under this section satisfies the filing requirements under other provisions of this chapter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. PENALTIES. (1) A participating candidate who receives contributions or makes expenditures outside of the limitations of the judicial independence act program, or uses exploratory funds, qualifying contributions, or any funds disbursed under the program for expenditures not directly related to the candidate's campaign, may be subject to a civil penalty of no more than twenty thousand dollars for each violation.
 - (2) Any person who or entity that violates any reporting requirements listed in this section resulting in the delay of distribution of matching funds may be subject to a civil penalty of no more than one hundred thousand dollars for each violation.
- 22 (3) All civil penalties collected under this section shall be 23 deposited in the judicial independence act account.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION. (1) The public disclosure commission shall administer the program under sections 3 through 13 of this act. Participating candidates shall report all contributions and expenditures according to rules set by the commission.
 - (2) The commission shall administer an administrative appeals process for all candidates who disagree with determinations on qualifying contributions, matching funds disbursements, or civil penalties levied. The commission shall determine whether a candidate certifies as a participating candidate no more than seven calendar days after a candidate requests certification.
- 35 (3) The commission shall authorize the disbursement of funds to 36 candidates within three calendar days after certifying a candidate as

- 1 a participating candidate, for primary disbursements, and within three
- 2 calendar days after a primary election for those participating
- 3 candidates who advance to a contested general election. The commission
- 4 shall authorize the disbursement of matching funds no later than five
- 5 calendar days after a candidate is deemed eligible to receive matching
- 6 funds and requests disbursement.
- 7 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 10.** EXPEDITED ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW. (1) The
- 8 commission shall develop an expedited administrative review process
 - that is not subject to the adjudicative proceedings of chapter 34.05
- 10 RCW. However, commission findings are subject to judicial review under
- 11 RCW 34.05.570 (4).

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- 12 (2) The following individuals may seek expedited administrative
- 13 review of commission decisions:
- 14 (a) Candidates and potential candidates whom the commission finds
- ineligible to participate in the program;
 - (b) Participating candidates who are denied matching funds;
- 17 (c) Opponents of a participating candidate who disagree with a
- 18 decision by the commission to grant matching funds to a participating
- 19 candidate.
- 20 (3) In an expedited administrative review process, the commission
- 21 shall issue a final decision in no more than five calendar days after
- 22 review is requested.
- 23 (4) The commission may develop rules to implement this section,
- 24 including rules to allow the commission to meet telephonically for the
- 25 limited purpose of completing the expedited review.
- 26 (5) Any petition for judicial review of a final decision in an
- 27 expedited administrative review must be filed within five calendar days
- 28 of the final decision. In any judicial review, the court shall not
- 29 grant a stay or temporary relief unless it finds the conditions
- 30 specified in RCW 34.05.550(3)(a), (b), and (c).
- 31 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 11.** USES OF PUBLIC FUNDS. Exploratory funds,
- 32 qualifying contributions, and any disbursements under the judicial
- 33 independence act program to a participating candidate may only be used
- 34 for purposes directly related to a candidate's campaign. Such moneys
- 35 may not be used to pay fines or civil penalties, for costs or legal

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- 1 fees related to representation before the commission, or for defense of
- 2 an enforcement action under this chapter or for any purpose not
- 3 directly related to the campaign.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. RETURN OF FUNDS. (1) If a candidate attempts to qualify for the program but does not meet the threshold for qualification, the candidate must return all qualifying contributions to the individual donors within thirty calendar days of receiving notice of nonqualification.
- (2) If a candidate qualifies for the program but later withdraws from the program, or if the candidate is found to be ineligible by the commission after qualification, the candidate must return all qualifying contributions to the individual donors within seven calendar days of withdrawal or ineligibility, and must repay all publicly disbursed funds to the judicial independence act account within 7 calendar days of withdrawal or ineligibility.
- 16 (3) Participating candidates must return all unused funds to the 17 judicial independence act account within thirty calendar days after the 18 general election.
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE ACT ACCOUNT. (1) The judicial independence act account is created in the state treasury. All receipts required to be deposited into the account under this act must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for funds authorized to be disbursed by the commission under this section and sections 3 through 12 of this act and which are disbursed by the state treasurer under this section and sections 3 through 12 of this act. The account is subject to the allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.
 - (2)(a) In the event a participating candidate receives the maximum amount of matching funds under this section and sections 3 through 12 of this act, and the amount spent by and on behalf of the participating candidate is less than the amounts spent: (i) By a nonparticipating candidate; (ii) in support of an opposing candidate; and (iii) in opposition to the participating candidate, such participating candidates may receive additional excess funds in the judicial independence act account if funds are available. To determine whether

a participating candidate may receive matching funds including additional excess funds, the commission shall not consider funds spent by participating candidates.

- (b) In the event a participating candidate receives the maximum amount of matching funds under this section and sections 3 through 12 of this act, and the funds from the judicial independence act account have been fully distributed, the contribution limitations contained in this section and sections 3 through 12 of this act no longer apply.
- **Sec. 14.** RCW 42.52.180 and 1995 c 397 s 30 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) No state officer or state employee may use or authorize the use of facilities of an agency, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting a campaign for election of a person to an office or for the promotion of or opposition to a ballot proposition. Knowing acquiescence by a person with authority to direct, control, or influence the actions of the state officer or state employee using public resources in violation of this section constitutes a violation of this section. Facilities of an agency include, but are not limited to, use of stationery, postage, machines, and equipment, use of state employees of the agency during working hours, vehicles, office space, publications of the agency, and clientele lists of persons served by the agency.
 - (2) This section shall not apply to the following activities:
 - (a) Action taken at an open public meeting by members of an elected legislative body to express a collective decision, or to actually vote upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order, or ordinance, or to support or oppose a ballot proposition as long as (i) required notice of the meeting includes the title and number of the ballot proposition, and (ii) members of the legislative body or members of the public are afforded an approximately equal opportunity for the expression of an opposing view;
 - (b) A statement by an elected official in support of or in opposition to any ballot proposition at an open press conference or in response to a specific inquiry. For the purposes of this subsection, it is not a violation of this section for an elected official to respond to an inquiry regarding a ballot proposition, to make incidental remarks concerning a ballot proposition in an official

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- communication, or otherwise comment on a ballot proposition without an actual, measurable expenditure of public funds. The ethics boards shall adopt by rule a definition of measurable expenditure;
- 4 (c) Activities that are part of the normal and regular conduct of the office or agency; ((and))

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- (d) De minimis use of public facilities by statewide elected officials and legislators incidental to the preparation or delivery of permissible communications, including written and verbal communications initiated by them of their views on ballot propositions that foreseeably may affect a matter that falls within their constitutional or statutory responsibilities; and
- 12 <u>(e) Activities that are undertaken by a public agency in</u>
 13 <u>implementation of sections 3 through 13 of this act</u>.
- 14 (3) As to state officers and employees, this section operates to the exclusion of RCW 42.17.130.
- 16 **Sec. 15.** RCW 42.17.020 and 2005 c 445 s 6 are each amended to read 17 as follows:
- The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 20 (1) "Actual malice" means to act with knowledge of falsity or with 21 reckless disregard as to truth or falsity.
- (2) "Agency" includes all state agencies and all local agencies.

 "State agency" includes every state office, department, division,

 bureau, board, commission, or other state agency. "Local agency"

 includes every county, city, town, municipal corporation, quasimunicipal corporation, or special purpose district, or any office,
 department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency thereof, or
 other local public agency.
 - (3) "Authorized committee" means the political committee authorized by a candidate, or by the public official against whom recall charges have been filed, to accept contributions or make expenditures on behalf of the candidate or public official.
- 33 (4) "Ballot proposition" means any "measure" as defined by RCW 29A.04.091, or any initiative, recall, or referendum proposition proposed to be submitted to the voters of the state or any municipal corporation, political subdivision, or other voting constituency from

and after the time when the proposition has been initially filed with the appropriate election officer of that constituency prior to its circulation for signatures.

- (5) "Benefit" means a commercial, proprietary, financial, economic, or monetary advantage, or the avoidance of a commercial, proprietary, financial, economic, or monetary disadvantage.
 - (6) "Bona fide political party" means:

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- (a) An organization that has filed a valid certificate of nomination with the secretary of state under chapter 29A.20 RCW;
- (b) The governing body of the state organization of a major political party, as defined in RCW 29A.04.086, that is the body authorized by the charter or bylaws of the party to exercise authority on behalf of the state party; or
- (c) The county central committee or legislative district committee of a major political party. There may be only one legislative district committee for each party in each legislative district.
- (7) "Depository" means a bank designated by a candidate or political committee pursuant to RCW 42.17.050.
- (8) "Treasurer" and "deputy treasurer" mean the individuals appointed by a candidate or political committee, pursuant to RCW 42.17.050, to perform the duties specified in that section.
- (9) "Candidate" means any individual who seeks nomination for election or election to public office. An individual seeks nomination or election when he or she first:
- (a) Receives contributions or makes expenditures or reserves space or facilities with intent to promote his or her candidacy for office;
 - (b) Announces publicly or files for office;
- (c) Purchases commercial advertising space or broadcast time to promote his or her candidacy; or
- 30 (d) Gives his or her consent to another person to take on behalf of 31 the individual any of the actions in (a) or (c) of this subsection.
 - (10) "Caucus political committee" means a political committee organized and maintained by the members of a major political party in the state senate or state house of representatives.
- 35 (11) "Commercial advertiser" means any person who sells the service 36 of communicating messages or producing printed material for broadcast 37 or distribution to the general public or segments of the general public

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- whether through the use of newspapers, magazines, television and radio stations, billboard companies, direct mail advertising companies, printing companies, or otherwise.
 - (12) "Commission" means the agency established under RCW 42.17.350.
- 5 (13) "Compensation" unless the context requires a narrower meaning,
 6 includes payment in any form for real or personal property or services
 7 of any kind: PROVIDED, That for the purpose of compliance with RCW
 8 42.17.241, the term "compensation" shall not include per diem
 9 allowances or other payments made by a governmental entity to reimburse
 10 a public official for expenses incurred while the official is engaged
 11 in the official business of the governmental entity.
 - (14) "Continuing political committee" means a political committee that is an organization of continuing existence not established in anticipation of any particular election campaign.
 - (15)(a) "Contribution" includes:

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- (i) A loan, gift, deposit, subscription, forgiveness of indebtedness, donation, advance, pledge, payment, transfer of funds between political committees, or anything of value, including personal and professional services for less than full consideration;
- (ii) An expenditure made by a person in cooperation, consultation, or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, a political committee, or their agents;
- (iii) The financing by a person of the dissemination, distribution, or republication, in whole or in part, of broadcast, written, graphic, or other form of political advertising or electioneering communication prepared by a candidate, a political committee, or its authorized agent;
- (iv) Sums paid for tickets to fund-raising events such as dinners and parties, except for the actual cost of the consumables furnished at the event.
 - (b) "Contribution" does not include:
- (i) Standard interest on money deposited in a political committee's account;
 - (ii) Ordinary home hospitality;
- (iii) A contribution received by a candidate or political committee that is returned to the contributor within five business days of the date on which it is received by the candidate or political committee;

(iv) A news item, feature, commentary, or editorial in a regularly scheduled news medium that is of primary interest to the general public, that is in a news medium controlled by a person whose business is that news medium, and that is not controlled by a candidate or a political committee;

- (v) An internal political communication primarily limited to the members of or contributors to a political party organization or political committee, or to the officers, management staff, or stockholders of a corporation or similar enterprise, or to the members of a labor organization or other membership organization;
- (vi) The rendering of personal services of the sort commonly performed by volunteer campaign workers, or incidental expenses personally incurred by volunteer campaign workers not in excess of fifty dollars personally paid for by the worker. "Volunteer services," for the purposes of this section, means services or labor for which the individual is not compensated by any person;
- (vii) Messages in the form of reader boards, banners, or yard or window signs displayed on a person's own property or property occupied by a person. However, a facility used for such political advertising for which a rental charge is normally made must be reported as an inkind contribution and counts towards any applicable contribution limit of the person providing the facility;
 - (viii) Legal or accounting services rendered to or on behalf of:
- (A) A political party or caucus political committee if the person paying for the services is the regular employer of the person rendering such services; or
- (B) A candidate or an authorized committee if the person paying for the services is the regular employer of the individual rendering the services and if the services are solely for the purpose of ensuring compliance with state election or public disclosure laws.
- (c) Contributions other than money or its equivalent are deemed to have a monetary value equivalent to the fair market value of the contribution. Services or property or rights furnished at less than their fair market value for the purpose of assisting any candidate or political committee are deemed a contribution. Such a contribution must be reported as an in-kind contribution at its fair market value and counts towards any applicable contribution limit of the provider.

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(16) "Elected official" means any person elected at a general or special election to any public office, and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in any such office.

- (17) "Election" includes any primary, general, or special election for public office and any election in which a ballot proposition is submitted to the voters: PROVIDED, That an election in which the qualifications for voting include other than those requirements set forth in Article VI, section 1 (Amendment 63) of the Constitution of the state of Washington shall not be considered an election for purposes of this chapter.
- (18) "Election campaign" means any campaign in support of or in opposition to a candidate for election to public office and any campaign in support of, or in opposition to, a ballot proposition.
- (19) "Election cycle" means the period beginning on the first day of December after the date of the last previous general election for the office that the candidate seeks and ending on November 30th after the next election for the office. In the case of a special election to fill a vacancy in an office, "election cycle" means the period beginning on the day the vacancy occurs and ending on November 30th after the special election.
- (20) "Electioneering communication" means any broadcast, cable, or satellite television or radio transmission, United States postal service mailing, billboard, newspaper, or periodical that:
- (a) Clearly identifies a candidate for a state, local, or judicial office either by specifically naming the candidate, or identifying the candidate without using the candidate's name;
- (b) Is broadcast, transmitted, mailed, erected, distributed, or otherwise published within sixty days before any election for that office in the jurisdiction in which the candidate is seeking election; and
- 31 (c) Either alone, or in combination with one or more communications 32 identifying the candidate by the same sponsor during the sixty days 33 before an election, has a fair market value of five thousand dollars or 34 more.
 - (21) "Electioneering communication" does not include:
- 36 (a) Usual and customary advertising of a business owned by a 37 candidate, even if the candidate is mentioned in the advertising when

the candidate has been regularly mentioned in that advertising appearing at least twelve months preceding his or her becoming a candidate;

- (b) Advertising for candidate debates or forums when the advertising is paid for by or on behalf of the debate or forum sponsor, so long as two or more candidates for the same position have been invited to participate in the debate or forum;
- 8 (c) A news item, feature, commentary, or editorial in a regularly 9 scheduled news medium that is:
 - (i) Of primary interest to the general public;
- 11 (ii) In a news medium controlled by a person whose business is that 12 news medium; and
- 13 (iii) Not a medium controlled by a candidate or a political 14 committee;
 - (d) Slate cards and sample ballots;

- (e) Advertising for books, films, dissertations, or similar works(i) written by a candidate when the candidate entered into a contract for such publications or media at least twelve months before becoming a candidate, or (ii) written about a candidate;
 - (f) Public service announcements;
- (g) A mailed internal political communication primarily limited to the members of or contributors to a political party organization or political committee, or to the officers, management staff, or stockholders of a corporation or similar enterprise, or to the members of a labor organization or other membership organization;
- (h) An expenditure by or contribution to the authorized committee of a candidate for state, local, or judicial office; or
- (i) Any other communication exempted by the commission through rule consistent with the intent of this chapter.
- (22) "Expenditure" includes a payment, contribution, subscription, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure. The term "expenditure" also includes a promise to pay, a payment, or a transfer of anything of value in exchange for goods, services, property, facilities, or anything of value for the purpose of assisting, benefiting, or honoring any public official or candidate, or assisting in furthering or opposing any election campaign. For the purposes of this chapter,

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- agreements to make expenditures, contracts, and promises to pay may be reported as estimated obligations until actual payment is made. The term "expenditure" shall not include the partial or complete repayment by a candidate or political committee of the principal of a loan, the receipt of which loan has been properly reported.
- 6 (23) "Final report" means the report described as a final report in RCW 42.17.080(2).
- 8 (24) "General election" for the purposes of RCW 42.17.640 means the 9 election that results in the election of a person to a state office. 10 It does not include a primary.
 - (25) "Gift," is as defined in RCW 42.52.010.

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- (26) "Immediate family" includes the spouse, dependent children, 12 13 and other dependent relatives, if living in the household. 14 purposes of RCW 42.17.640 through 42.17.790 and sections 3 through 13 of this act, "immediate family" means an individual's spouse, and 15 16 child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, brother, 17 half brother, sister, or half sister of the individual and the spouse of any such person and a child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, 18 19 stepparent, grandparent, brother, half brother, sister, or half sister 20 of the individual's spouse and the spouse of any such person.
- 21 (27) "Incumbent" means a person who is in present possession of an elected office.
- 23 (28) "Independent expenditure" means an expenditure that has each 24 of the following elements:
 - (a) It is made in support of or in opposition to a candidate for office by a person who is not (i) a candidate for that office, (ii) an authorized committee of that candidate for that office, (iii) a person who has received the candidate's encouragement or approval to make the expenditure, if the expenditure pays in whole or in part for political advertising supporting that candidate or promoting the defeat of any other candidate or candidates for that office, or (iv) a person with whom the candidate has collaborated for the purpose of making the expenditure, if the expenditure pays in whole or in part for political advertising supporting that candidate or promoting the defeat of any other candidate or candidates for that office;
 - (b) The expenditure pays in whole or in part for political advertising that either specifically names the candidate supported or

opposed, or clearly and beyond any doubt identifies the candidate without using the candidate's name; and

- (c) The expenditure, alone or in conjunction with another expenditure or other expenditures of the same person in support of or opposition to that candidate, has a value of five hundred dollars or more. A series of expenditures, each of which is under five hundred dollars, constitutes one independent expenditure if their cumulative value is five hundred dollars or more.
- (29)(a) "Intermediary" means an individual who transmits a contribution to a candidate or committee from another person unless the contribution is from the individual's employer, immediate family as defined for purposes of RCW 42.17.640 through 42.17.790 and sections 3 through 13 of this act, or an association to which the individual belongs.
- 15 (b) A treasurer or a candidate is not an intermediary for purposes 16 of the committee that the treasurer or candidate serves.
 - (c) A professional fund-raiser is not an intermediary if the fund-raiser is compensated for fund-raising services at the usual and customary rate.
 - (d) A volunteer hosting a fund-raising event at the individual's home is not an intermediary for purposes of that event.
 - (30) "Legislation" means bills, resolutions, motions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either house of the state legislature, and includes any other matter that may be the subject of action by either house or any committee of the legislature and all bills and resolutions that, having passed both houses, are pending approval by the governor.
 - (31) "Lobby" and "lobbying" each mean attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the legislature of the state of Washington, or the adoption or rejection of any rule, standard, rate, or other legislative enactment of any state agency under the state Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. Neither "lobby" nor "lobbying" includes an association's or other organization's act of communicating with the members of that association or organization.
- 35 (32) "Lobbyist" includes any person who lobbies either in his or 36 her own or another's behalf.
 - (33) "Lobbyist's employer" means the person or persons by whom a

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lobbyist is employed and all persons by whom he or she is compensated for acting as a lobbyist.

- (34) "Participate" means that, with respect to a particular election, an entity:
 - (a) Makes either a monetary or in-kind contribution to a candidate;
 - (b) Makes an independent expenditure or electioneering communication in support of or opposition to a candidate;
 - (c) Endorses a candidate prior to contributions being made by a subsidiary corporation or local unit with respect to that candidate or that candidate's opponent;
 - (d) Makes a recommendation regarding whether a candidate should be supported or opposed prior to a contribution being made by a subsidiary corporation or local unit with respect to that candidate or that candidate's opponent; or
 - (e) Directly or indirectly collaborates or consults with a subsidiary corporation or local unit on matters relating to the support of or opposition to a candidate, including, but not limited to, the amount of a contribution, when a contribution should be given, and what assistance, services or independent expenditures, or electioneering communications, if any, will be made or should be made in support of or opposition to a candidate.
 - (35) "Person" includes an individual, partnership, joint venture, public or private corporation, association, federal, state, or local governmental entity or agency however constituted, candidate, committee, political committee, political party, executive committee thereof, or any other organization or group of persons, however organized.
 - (36) "Person in interest" means the person who is the subject of a record or any representative designated by that person, except that if that person is under a legal disability, the term "person in interest" means and includes the parent or duly appointed legal representative.
- (37) "Political advertising" includes any advertising displays, newspaper ads, billboards, signs, brochures, articles, tabloids, flyers, letters, radio or television presentations, or other means of mass communication, used for the purpose of appealing, directly or indirectly, for votes or for financial or other support or opposition in any election campaign.

(38) "Political committee" means any person (except a candidate or an individual dealing with his or her own funds or property) having the expectation of receiving contributions or making expenditures in support of, or opposition to, any candidate or any ballot proposition.

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- (39) "Primary" for the purposes of RCW 42.17.640 means the procedure for nominating a candidate to state office under chapter 29A.52 RCW or any other primary for an election that uses, in large measure, the procedures established in chapter 29A.52 RCW.
- (40) "Public office" means any federal, state, judicial, county, city, town, school district, port district, special district, or other state political subdivision elective office.
 - (41) "Public record" includes any writing containing information relating to the conduct of government or the performance of any governmental or proprietary function prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics. For the office of the secretary of the senate and the office of the chief clerk of the house of representatives, public records means legislative records as defined in RCW 40.14.100 and also means the following: All budget and financial records; personnel leave, travel, and payroll records; records of legislative sessions; reports submitted to the legislature; and any other record designated a public record by any official action of the senate or the house of representatives.
 - (42) "Recall campaign" means the period of time beginning on the date of the filing of recall charges under RCW 29A.56.120 and ending thirty days after the recall election.
 - (43) "Sponsor of an electioneering communications, independent expenditures, or political advertising" means the person paying for the electioneering communication, independent expenditure, or political advertising. If a person acts as an agent for another or is reimbursed by another for the payment, the original source of the payment is the sponsor.
- 33 (44) "State legislative office" means the office of a member of the 34 state house of representatives or the office of a member of the state 35 senate.
- 36 (45) "State office" means state legislative office or the office of 37 governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general,

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commissioner of public lands, insurance commissioner, superintendent of public instruction, state auditor, or state treasurer.

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- (46) "State official" means a person who holds a state office.
- (47) "Surplus funds" mean, in the case of a political committee or 4 5 candidate, the balance of contributions that remain in the possession or control of that committee or candidate subsequent to the election 6 7 for which the contributions were received, and that are in excess of 8 the amount necessary to pay remaining debts incurred by the committee In the case of a continuing 9 or candidate prior to that election. political committee, "surplus funds" mean those contributions remaining 10 in the possession or control of the committee that are in excess of the 11 amount necessary to pay all remaining debts when it makes its final 12 report under RCW 42.17.065. 13
- "Writing" handwriting, typewriting, 14 (48)means printing, photostating, photographing, and every other means of recording any 15 16 form of communication or representation, including, but not limited to, 17 letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combination thereof, and all papers, maps, magnetic or paper tapes, photographic films and 18 19 prints, motion picture, film and video recordings, magnetic or punched 20 cards, discs, drums, diskettes, sound recordings, and other documents including existing data compilations from which information may be 21 22 obtained or translated.
- 23 As used in this chapter, the singular shall take the plural and any 24 gender, the other, as the context requires.
- 25 **Sec. 16.** RCW 42.17.128 and 1993 c 2 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:
- Except as provided in sections 3 through 13 of this act, public funds, whether derived through taxes, fees, penalties, or any other sources, shall not be used to finance political campaigns for state or local office.
- 31 **Sec. 17.** RCW 42.17.130 and 2006 c 215 s 2 are each amended to read 32 as follows:
- Except as provided in sections 3 through 13 of this act, no elective official nor any employee of his (([or her])) or her office nor any person appointed to or employed by any public office or agency may use or authorize the use of any of the facilities of a public

- office or agency, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting 1 2 a campaign for election of any person to any office or for the promotion of or opposition to any ballot proposition. Facilities of a 3 public office or agency include, but are not limited to, use of 4 5 stationery, postage, machines, and equipment, use of employees of the office or agency during working hours, vehicles, office space, 6 7 publications of the office or agency, and clientele lists of persons served by the office or agency. However, this does not apply to the 8 9 following activities:
- 10 (1) Action taken at an open public meeting by members of an elected legislative body or by an elected board, council, or commission of a 11 12 special purpose district including, but not limited to, fire districts, 13 public hospital districts, library districts, park districts, port 14 districts, public utility districts, school districts, sewer districts, and water districts, to express a collective decision, or to actually 15 vote upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order, or ordinance, or to 16 17 support or oppose a ballot proposition so long as (a) any required notice of the meeting includes the title and number of the ballot 18 proposition, and (b) members of the legislative body, members of the 19 board, council, or commission of the special purpose district, or 20 21 members of the public are afforded an approximately equal opportunity 22 for the expression of an opposing view;
- (2) A statement by an elected official in support of or in opposition to any ballot proposition at an open press conference or in response to a specific inquiry;
- 26 (3) Activities which are part of the normal and regular conduct of 27 the office or agency.
- 28 **Sec. 18.** RCW 42.17.640 and 2006 c 348 s 1 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
 - (1) The contribution limits in this section apply to:
 - (a) Candidates for state legislative office;

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- 32 (b) Candidates for state office other than state legislative 33 office;
- 34 (c) Candidates for county office in a county that has over two 35 hundred thousand registered voters;
- 36 (d) Candidates for special purpose district office if that district

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is authorized to provide freight and passenger transfer and terminal facilities and that district has over two hundred thousand registered voters;

- (e) Persons holding an office in (a) through (d) of this subsection against whom recall charges have been filed or to a political committee having the expectation of making expenditures in support of the recall of a person holding the office;
 - (f) Caucus political committees;

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- (g) Bona fide political parties.
- (2) No person, other than a bona fide political party or a caucus political committee, may make contributions to a candidate for a state legislative office or county office that in the aggregate exceed seven hundred dollars or to a candidate for a public office in a special purpose district or a state office other than a state legislative office that in the aggregate exceed one thousand four hundred dollars for each election in which the candidate is on the ballot or appears as a write-in candidate. Contributions to candidates subject to the limits in this section made with respect to a primary may not be made after the date of the primary. However, contributions to a candidate or a candidate's authorized committee may be made with respect to a primary until thirty days after the primary, subject to the following limitations: (a) The candidate lost the primary; (b) the candidate's authorized committee has insufficient funds to pay debts outstanding as of the date of the primary; and (c) the contributions may only be raised and spent to satisfy the outstanding debt. Contributions to candidates subject to the limits in this section made with respect to a general election may not be made after the final day of the applicable election cycle.
- (3) No person, other than a bona fide political party or a caucus political committee, may make contributions to a state official, a county official, or a public official in a special purpose district against whom recall charges have been filed, or to a political committee having the expectation of making expenditures in support of the recall of the state official, county official, or public official in a special purpose district during a recall campaign that in the aggregate exceed seven hundred dollars if for a state legislative office or county office or one thousand four hundred dollars if for a

special purpose district office or a state office other than a state legislative office.

- (4)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, no bona fide political party or caucus political committee may make contributions to a candidate during an election cycle that in the aggregate exceed (i) seventy cents multiplied by the number of eligible registered voters in the jurisdiction from which the candidate is elected if the contributor is a caucus political committee or the governing body of a state organization, or (ii) thirty-five cents multiplied by the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction from which the candidate is elected if the contributor is a county central committee or a legislative district committee.
- (b) No candidate may accept contributions from a county central committee or a legislative district committee during an election cycle that when combined with contributions from other county central committees or legislative district committees would in the aggregate exceed thirty-five cents times the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction from which the candidate is elected.
- (5)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (3) of this section, no bona fide political party or caucus political committee may make contributions to a state official, county official, or a public official in a special purpose district against whom recall charges have been filed, or to a political committee having the expectation of making expenditures in support of the state official, county official, or a public official in a special purpose district during a recall campaign that in the aggregate exceed (i) seventy cents multiplied by the number of eligible registered voters in the jurisdiction entitled to recall the state official if the contributor is a caucus political committee or the governing body of a state organization, or (ii) thirty-five cents multiplied by the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction from which the candidate is elected if the contributor is a county central committee or a legislative district committee.
- (b) No official holding an office specified in subsection (1) of this section against whom recall charges have been filed, no authorized committee of the official, and no political committee having the expectation of making expenditures in support of the recall of the official may accept contributions from a county central committee or a legislative district committee during an election cycle that when

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combined with contributions from other county central committees or legislative district committees would in the aggregate exceed thirtyfive cents multiplied by the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction from which the candidate is elected.

- (6) For purposes of determining contribution limits under subsections (4) and (5) of this section, the number of eligible registered voters in a jurisdiction is the number at the time of the most recent general election in the jurisdiction.
- (7) Notwithstanding subsections (2) through (5) of this section, no person other than an individual, bona fide political party, or caucus political committee may make contributions reportable under this chapter to a caucus political committee that in the aggregate exceed seven hundred dollars in a calendar year or to a bona fide political party that in the aggregate exceed three thousand five hundred dollars in a calendar year. This subsection does not apply to loans made in the ordinary course of business.
- (8) For the purposes of RCW 42.17.640 through 42.17.790, a contribution to the authorized political committee of a candidate or of an official specified in subsection (1) of this section against whom recall charges have been filed is considered to be a contribution to the candidate or official.
- (9) A contribution received within the twelve-month period after a recall election concerning an office specified in subsection (1) of this section is considered to be a contribution during that recall campaign if the contribution is used to pay a debt or obligation incurred to influence the outcome of that recall campaign.
- (10) The contributions allowed by subsection (3) of this section are in addition to those allowed by subsection (2) of this section, and the contributions allowed by subsection (5) of this section are in addition to those allowed by subsection (4) of this section.
- (11) RCW 42.17.640 through 42.17.790 apply to a special election conducted to fill a vacancy in an office specified in subsection (1) of this section. However, the contributions made to a candidate or received by a candidate for a primary or special election conducted to fill such a vacancy shall not be counted toward any of the limitations that apply to the candidate or to contributions made to the candidate for any other primary or election.

(12) Notwithstanding the other subsections of this section, no corporation or business entity not doing business in Washington state, no labor union with fewer than ten members who reside in Washington state, and no political committee that has not received contributions of ten dollars or more from at least ten persons registered to vote in Washington state during the preceding one hundred eighty days may make contributions reportable under this chapter to a candidate, to a state official against whom recall charges have been filed, or to a political committee having the expectation of making expenditures in support of the recall of the official. This subsection does not apply to loans made in the ordinary course of business.

- (13) Notwithstanding the other subsections of this section, no county central committee or legislative district committee may make contributions reportable under this chapter to a candidate specified in subsection (1) of this section, or an official specified in subsection (1) of this section against whom recall charges have been filed, or political committee having the expectation of making expenditures in support of the recall of an official specified in subsection (1) of this section if the county central committee or legislative district committee is outside of the jurisdiction entitled to elect the candidate or recall the official.
- 22 (14) No person may accept contributions that exceed the 23 contribution limitations provided in this section.
 - (15) The following contributions are exempt from the contribution limits of this section:
 - (a) An expenditure or contribution earmarked for voter registration, for absentee ballot information, for precinct caucuses, for get-out-the-vote campaigns, for precinct judges or inspectors, for sample ballots, or for ballot counting, all without promotion of or political advertising for individual candidates; $((\frac{or}{or}))$
- 31 (b) An expenditure by a political committee for its own internal 32 organization or fund raising without direct association with individual 33 candidates; or
- 34 (c) A contribution made by an immediate family member in compliance 35 with section 3 or 4 of this act.
- 36 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 19.** Sections 3 through 13 of this act are each 37 added to chapter 42.17 RCW.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. Captions used in this act are not part of the law.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. This act expires January 1, 2013. By January 1, 2012, the governor shall report to the legislature on the effectiveness of the judicial independence act and make recommendations on whether or not the judicial independence act shall continue.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2007, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

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